MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXI. WEDNESDAY, 6th. FEBRUARY 1805. **Number 1009.**

Sheriff's Sale.

JOHN TULLOH & JAMES CONNELL,
Verse —COOTEY CHITTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on Tuesday the 12th Instant, (and to continue daily until the whole is disposed of,) will be sold by Sheriff's Sale on the Premises, between 4 & 6 in the Afternoon of each day. A large spot of Ground, divided into small Lots, for the Conveniency of Purchasers, situated at Trevattore on the South Lane of sixteen Pillars of Mantapom, being the property of the above named Defendant, and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale.—Ten per Cent. to be paid immediately on the amount of each Purchase, and the residue in 10 days in default of which the Premises to be resold and the first Purchasers to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon.

JOHN OAKES, SHERIFF.

Madras, 4th February, 1805.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last WILL & TESTAMENT of Lieut. Colonel WILLIAM KENNY deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Madras, to Captain HENRY EVANS, one of the Executors therein named, all Persons having demands on the Estate, being indebted to it, or holding Property belonging to it, are requested forthwith to state their Claims, pay their Debts, or deliver the Property to Messrs. HARINGTON COCKBURN and HARINGTON, the constituted Attorneys of the Executor at Madras.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament, of JOHN ALEXANDER, late of Seringapatam, having been granted by the Supreme Court to Mr. NEBUCHADNEZZAR LEE; all persons having claims on the said Estate, being indebted to it, or holding property belonging to it, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, or deliver the property to him without delay.

5th February, 1805.

Advertisement,

WHEREAS JOHN ABERNETHIE, late a *Surgeon* on the Military Establishment of Fort St. George, having died in the neighbourhood of Vellore, during the night of the 21st. December 1804, Colonel DAVID CAMPBELL, the Officer Commanding at that Station, directed Major THOMAS MARRIOTT, the Public Staff Officer, to receive charge of the Effects of the deceased, from a Committee of Officers, appointed to examine and identify them.

A *Will* of the said JOHN ABERNETHIE, having been found amongst his Papers, it was forwarded to the only *surviving* Executor therein named, and whereas the nominated Executor, who is serving with the Army in the Deckan, having declined, *on that account*, to accept of the Executorship.

THIS IS THEREFORE TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the *Will* of the said JOHN ABERNETHIE having been transmitted to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. *Register*, to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madraspatnam, the Balance of Cash, arising from the sale of JOHN ABERNETHIE'S Effects, (after defraying the necessary Expences) will be deposited in the Government Treasury, so soon as collected, in conformity to the General Orders by Government, dated Fort St. George, the 15th. August 1804.

All the Papers of the late JOHN ABERNETHIE, will be delivered, to any Person duly authorized to receive them.

THOMAS MARRIOTT,
TOWN MAJOR.

TOWN MAJOR'S OFFICE,
Vellore, Jan. 22, 1805.

Advertisement.

FREIGHT and PASSAGE
TO THE NORTHWARD.

THE BRIG
SUSANNAH,
BURTHEN ABOUT 60 TONS,
IS READY FOR SAILING;

For Freight or Passage apply to CAPTAIN EDWARD MORDICK, No. 21, Maliapen Street.

Madras, 5th February, 1805.

Advertisement,

R. A. ASHTON,

HAS the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public, (Officers in His Majesty's Navy, and Gentlemen in the Sea faring line more particularly) that he has a large STOCK of

Wines & Liquors

which he can warrant *Genuine*, and of the best qualities of their respective kinds, and which, as he has determined to dispose of them for READY MONEY & GOOD BILLS *only*, he is confident he can Supply on the most reasonable terms; and he trusts that on a fair trial, their qualities will corroborate what he has advanced in their favor:—and, by the 10th. of February, he will have ready for the convenience of Purchasers:—

MADEIRA carefully packed, in Chests, from 1 and a half dozen, to 6 dozens.

CONIAC BRANDY and HOLLAND's GIN, packed, in similar proportions; also, in large and small CASES and KEGS, containing from 6 to 30 Gallons.

R. ASHTON also, has it in his power, from his extensive assortment, to supply MADEIRA, &c. in Pipes, Half, and Quarter ditto,—also SPIRITS, *in large* quantities, and at the shortest notice.

Every attention will be paid to execute the orders of such Gentleman as may favor him with their commands, with fidelity and despatch, and his STORE being in the vicinity of the *Custom House*, will enable him to ship off the Articles for those Gentlemen, whose time and business may not admit of interruption for that purpose.

For the accomodation of the OFFICERS of His MAJESTY'S SQUADRON, (*whose favors R. Ashton respectfully solicits*), he will take their Pay Bills, if properly endorsed, for such Articles as they may be pleased to order from his Store.

☞ A LIST of PARTICULARS, with the Prices affixed, may be had on application at the Store.

Wine and Spirit Warehouse, near the Custom House Beach, 29th Jan. 1805.

Advertisement.

NAVY TAVERN.

J. BURDEN
AND
FRANCIS HENRY SMITH;

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to inform their FRIENDS & the PUBLIC in general, that they have taken the above HOUSE, where Gentlemen may depend upon meeting with every possible accomodation, and with the strictest attention.

BURDEN and SMITH likewise beg leave to intimate to the Gentlemen of the Settlement, that they will have

TIFFINS

prepared every day in the Week, (*Sunday's excepted*), from the hours of Eleven, until Two o'clock.

They also, assure those Gentlemen who may be pleased to honor them with their support, that the best of

WINES,
AND OF EVERY OTHER ARTICLE,

to be procured, shall always be kept in readiness—and their charges be as moderate as possible.

Madras, 29th January, 1805.

For Private Sale.

A COMMODIOUS Light and Strong BULLOCK COACH, with a pair of strong handsome BULLOCKS, in capital condition; well worth the notice of any Person in want of such a conveyance.

☞ For further particulars apply at FRASER and NORRIS's.

Vipery 5th February, 1805.

THE SALE
OF
MR. COMPTON'S
LIBRARY,
IN HIS CHAMBERS
IN THE
MADRAS EXCHANGE,
WILL TAKE PLACE
To-morrow THURSDAY the 7th. February,

CATALOGUES are published, and may be had of HEEFKE FAURE, and Co.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,
BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On FRIDAY next, the 8th. February.
At 10 o'Clock,
A GREAT VARIETY
OF
PORTUGUESE
JEWELS,
IN GOLD,
Set with Rubies and Pearls,
SOME
Mock Jewels,
OF THE LATEST FASHION,
AND
A FEW ARTICLES OF
SILVER PLATE.
&c. &c.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,
By HEEFKE, FAURE & Co.
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On FRIDAY next, the 8th February.
At 11 o'Clock,

A MAHOGANY CHEST of DRAWERS, with Book Case.
A Neat Set of China Dining TABLES.
Black-wood ARM CHAIRS.
Ditto COUCHES.
Teak-wood CAMP TABLES.
Ditto TRUNKS.
Two Second-hand PALANKEENS, with Beddings complete.
A good long Painted BATHING TUB.

At 12 o'Clock,

A Hooded Pannelled BANDY, and Harness, in complete repair, with a young BAY HORSE, a good goer, sound and quiet.

A strong square TUMBRIL & C[illegible] almost new.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,
BY HEEFK[illegible], FAURE and [illegible]
AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,
On FRIDAY next, the 8th. February
At 12 o'Clock.

TWO Field Officer's MARQ[illegible]
One Captain's TENT,
Three Baggage DITTO,
Three Necessary DITTO,
AND
A HORSE TENT.

For Sale.

AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

COMMON INTE[illegible]T BONDS.
MORTGAGE BO[illegible]
WILLS—Sufficiently [illegible]ple for ordinary occasions.
POWERS OF ATTO[illegible]NEY.
BILLS OF LADING.
POLICIES OF IN[illegible]NCE
PASS-NOTES [illegible] tions.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,
BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,
To-morrow THURSDAY, the 7th. Feb.
SALE TO COMMENCE,
At 10 o'Clock.

TWO Boxes of TOBACCO PIPES.
One Keg of BARLEY.
Large and Small IRON LOCKS.
A few Dozens of Iron Butt HINGES.
Ditto Pewter TABLE SPOONS.
A Teak-wood Office TABLE with Drawers.
A Ditto CAMP TABLE.
A SHIELD.
A Mahogany ESCRUTOIRE.
A Small CHEST of DRAWERS.
A few Dozens of FRENCH CLARET.
Ditto of BEER.
Six Dozen of ENGLISH CLARET.
AND
At 12 o'Clock,
A Beautiful TAME ELK.

For Sale on Commission.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AN INVOICE OF EUROPE
Cotton Hosiery,
FLEECY DRAWERS,—WAISTCOATS,—JACKETS and BANIANS.

For Sale on Commission.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,
EXCELLENT
FRENCH CLARET,
At 4 and 6 Pagodas per Dozen.
HOLLAND's GIN,
IN LARGE AND SMALL CASES.
MILD PALE ALE,
AND
REAL CONIAC BRANDY,
IN KEGS & BOTTLES.

For Sale on Commission.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,
AN ELEGANT DESERT
AND
TEA SET OF
English Ware,
IN IMITATION OF CHINA
ALSO
SEVERAL TEA SETS OF DITTO.

Advertisement.

A FEW COPIES
OF
[illegible]UR TO SHEERAZ,
[illegible]COTT WARING *Esq.*
[illegible]EEN RECEIVED FROM BOMBAY,
AND MAY BE HHD
[illegible]PLICATION,
[illegible]C[illegible]TER.

[illegible]ertisement.

[illegible] FORMS of PERMIT for [illegible]
[illegible]TION of GOODS, thr[illegible]

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 6th. February, 1805.

YESTERDAY sailed, the American Ship SANSOM, Captain Minot:—Passengers for Europe, the Hon'ble SIR THOMAS STRANGE, Recorder of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and H. Compton, Esq.

SIR THOMAS STRANGE embarked under the Salute due to his rank, and was attended to the beach by the Judges, and all the Officers, and Gentlemen attached to the Supreme Court of Judicature at this Presidency.

The BIRTH-DAY of His Majesty the KING of DENMARK, was celebrated at Tranquebar, on the 29th. ult. with much splendour and loyalty.

A Ship under *Spaniſh* Colours has arrived at Tranquebar, from Manilla, and Cochin China, left the former the 26th. Dec. and the latter, the 13th. January. A Portugueſe Frigate and three Portugueſe Merchant Ships were at Cochin China, but no English Veſſel. The King had conquered nearly the whole of Tonquin.

The following Ships have arrived at Calcutta,—the Tranſit, and General Wellesley, from Pegue—the Gunjava, and Danieli from China, and the American Ship Warren, from *Leghorn*, left the 18th. of August.

MADRAS SPRING RACES.

SECOND DAY,

Wedneſday, January 31st. 1805.

For the PLATE of £. 100, given by *His Highneſs the Nabob*, four Horſes were entered, after a famous race, both Heats being keenly contested, and won by barely a length, they came in as follows:—

			Heats.	
Mr. OGILVIE's	A. H.	*Steady*,	1	1
Mr. TAYLOR's	ditto	*Phoſphorus*,	diſtanced.	
Mr. Mc'LEOD's	ditto	*Doubtful*,	2	2
Mr. ROEBUCK's	ditto	*Rugged & Tough*	drawn.	

SAME DAY.

The *Lady's* PLATE of £. 100, Give & Take, Two Mile Heats.

			Heats.	
Colonel DICKEN's	A. H.	*Nutmeg*,	1	1
Mr. BIRCH's	ditto	*Probationer*,	3	4
Capt. GRANT's	ditto	*Dewanah*,	2	3
Mr. ROEBUCK's	ditto	*Frolic*,	5	5
Mr. OGILVIE's	ditto	*Fidget*,	6	2
Mr STREET's	ditto	*Bahauder*,	diſtanced,	
Mr. MOORE's	ditto	*Rattler*,	diſtanced.	

A good Race;—close running the second Heat between *Nutmeg*, *Fidget*, and *Dewanah*,—Mr. STREET's *Bahauder* came in fourth the first Heat, but his Rider being thrown before he was weighed, the Horse was deemed diſtanced—Mr. MOORE's *Rattler*, fell lame, while running the first Heat.

LAST DAY.

Saturday, February 2d. 1805.

The HANDICAP PLATE of £. 100, Three Mile Heats.

			Heats.	
Mr. STREET's	A. H.	*Bahaudar*,	3	2
Mr. ROEBUCK's	ditto	*Frolic*,	4	drawn.
Mr. Mc'LEOD's	ditto	*Doubtful*,	drawn.	
Colonel DICKEN's	ditto	*Nutmeg*,	1	1
Mr. OGILVIE's	ditto	*Fidget*,	2	drawn.

Bahauder lost a considerable distance at ſtarting for the second Heat, in consequence of his rearing, notwithstanding which, *Nutmeg* was hard run, and carried the Plate by little more than a length.

THE SAME DAY,

A PURSE composed of the Entrance Money, for all beaten and untrained Horses, Two Mile Heats.

			Heats.	
Mr. BIRCH's	A. H.	*Probationer*,	1	1
Mr. TAYLOR's	ditto	*Phoſphorus*,	3	3
Capt GRANT's	ditto	*Hadgie*,	drawn.	
Mr. MOORE's	ditto	*Ploughboy*	2	2

Won easy by Probationer.

Between the Heats, a Match for [illegible], P.P. Three Mile Heats, between M[illegible]GILVIE's A. H. *Steady*, carrying 9[illegible], [illegible] Captain GRANT's A. H. *Dewanah*, carry[illegible] 8 *Stone*, 11 *lbs.* was decided in favor [illegible] *Stead*[illegible] at two Heats:—a good Race.

The Schooner *Zypher*, Capt[illegible] on the 3d. Instant, from Aleppe[illegible] Mr. A. Stewart.

At a Review of the 2d. Batt. 16[illegible] N. Infantry, at Palamc[illegible] Major Gener[illegible] M'Do[illegible] press his senti[illegible] [illegible] pline of this Corps, in [illegible] [illegible]ng terms [illegible]

"*Lieut. Colonel Dyce*—I have the g[illegible] ſatisf[illegible]tion in conveying to you my entire ap[illegible] [illegible]ate of discipline, in which I have t[illegible] [illegible]our [illegible]ons, & which can only be attrib[illegible] [illegible]ten- [illegible] activity of the O[illegible] [illegible] Your [illegible] men [illegible]tives [illegible]ccesſful, [illegible] to honor, [illegible] in

ON Thursday last, a Salute of fifteen guns, was fired on the embarkation of R. T. FARQUHAR, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of Prince of Wales's Island, on board His Majesty's Ship *Russel*.

PASSENGERS proceeding to Penang,—The Hon'ble K. Murray—Lieutenants Wood and Hutchinson, H. M. 22d Light Dragoons, A. G. Blake Esq. and Lieut. Yates, of the Artillery.

The Hon'ble Company's Ship *Sir Edward Hughes*, has arrived at Bombay: a survey has been ordered on her, previous to her admission into His Majesty's Service.

On the 15th. ultimo, the Frigate, built at Bombay, for His Majesty's Service, was launched, and commissioned, by Captain Vashon:—she was named the PITT, and is to be commanded by Captain Vashon; whose Officers and Crew are also transfered to her.

The Brig *Alexander*, belonging to the Ceylon Government, foundered in the Gale, which prevailed at Columbo, on the 7th. ultimo. The Commander, (Stephany), Lieut. Anselm, of the Wertemberg Regt. and the whole of the Crew, except one, perished.

DEATHS.

Near Poonah, on his way to the Sea Coaſt, on the 23d January, LIEUT. COLONEL P. C. DEESE, of the 2d. Regiment Native Infantry.

At Calcutta, on the 18th. ultimo, Captain WEYMSS ORROCK, Commanding the H. C. Ship *Lord Nelſon*.

In Camp with Col. Halliburtons Detachment, on the 25th Nov LIEUTENANT JOHN PEARSON, of the 2d. Battalion 23d Regiment N. I. By the premature diſſolution of this promiſing young Officer, his employers loſe a good Soldier, his intimates a ſincere friend, and ſociety at large a worthy member.

On the 16th. December, at Barrabatty in Cuttack, DUNCAN MC GIBBON, Eſq Surgeon, Madras European Regiment.

On his way to Hydrabad, on the 26th. of November, LIEUT. H. A. P. WILLIAMS, of the 2d. Regt. N. I.

In Camp on the 28th of December, LIEUT. J. U. HUME, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Sea, Capt. WADDY, of the Brig Eagle.

At Calcutta, Mr. JOHN BROOKS, 4th. Officer of the H. C. ſhip Duke of Montroſe.

EUROPE DEATH.

At Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, Major James Akerman, of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Though the profeſſed object of placing an Imperial Crown in the head of *Napoleon*, and rendering it hereditary on the family of *Bonaparte*, is by eſtabliſhing a Monarchical Government, under this new dynaſty, to prevent the recurrence of thoſe annual changes which have almoſt uniformly ſhaken all the foundations of civil ſociety when they were of any magnitude, and which, when they were of ſmaller moment as thoſe that occurred ſince the Conſulate of *Bonaparte*, ſerved to ſhew the French nation, that it was far from a fixed Conſtitution; though this be the profeſſed object of the preſent change we have no reaſon to preſume *that it will be the laſt*, or that others, of as great manitude as any of thoſe we have ſeen, *will not ſpeedily follow.*

Since the French revolution, every victorious faction has changed the mode of introducing a Conſtitution, *decreed by Rebels, and obeyed by Slaves.* The Conſtitutional Aſſembly, after thirty months of deliberation, finiſhed a conſtitution not only contrary to their inſtructions, but without at all conſulting the people, which they forced the unfortunate *Louis XVI.* to accept in Sept. 1781, though, by it, anarchy was proclaimed and order annihilated. The Legiſlative Aſſembly deſtroyed this conſtitution, and the National Convention decreed a republic in 1792 with the ſame precipitancy, without regarding the welfare or opinion of their countrymen.

This republic ſubſiſted ten months, viz. from [illegible]ember 1792, to Auguſt 1793, without any [illegible]titutional code. The paſſions and crimes of [illegible] members of the National Convention gover[illegible] France; and the atrocities of *Robespierre* and [illegible] Committee of Public Safety, tyranniſed for e[illegible]teen months over France and her National C[illegible]nvention. The Republican conſtitution of [illegible]quality, as it was fabricated in *Robespierre's* [illegible]ommittee of Public Safety in 1793, was approved by the National Convention, and accep[illegible] by the French nation with more unanimity [illegible] any ſubſequent one, becauſe the French re[illegible]cans had no choice but between this conſti[illegible] or the Gullotine. After the death of *Ro[illegible]rre, Sieyes*, and the conſtitutional commit[illegible] the National Convention, were fourteen [illegible]uſy in manufacturing the Directorial [illegible]tution, which was laid before the people, who, at that time, enjoyed ſome few weeks freedom, and therefore rejected it with a large majority; and when the regicides of the national convention inſiſted upon its obſervance, the Pariſians reſiſted it with arms in their hands, and eight thouſand of them were killed in the ſtreets of Paris, on the 6th. October 1795, by BARRAS & BONA[illegible]RTE, *for daring to claim the liberty of a free* [illegible]*ion of Repreſentatives, and the choice of a Con*[illegible]*ution that would make France happy, in puniſhi*[illegible] *her factious oppreſſors.*

This conſtit[illegible]tion which *Bonaparte's cannon organiſed* in 179[illegible], *his bayonets deſtroyed* in 1799.

At that time, external defeats, and internal diſaſters and troubles made the nation ſubmit to any change that promiſed to be for the better. Beſides *Bonaparte's* Agents every where proclaimed that his determination was to reſtore the Bourbons and Monarchy; he therefore met with little reſiſtance, though not one-ſixth of the citizens who had a right to vote, gave their conſent, but remained ſilent—Even in 1802, notwithſtanding the glorious pacifications he had juſt concluded, only *one-twelfth* of the Citizens wrote down their names for a Conſulate for life; and of theſe, many were bribed by the many millions by which this ſtep towards a throne was purchaſed. In ſuch a manner have the former Kings of faction obtained power, and ſuch is the origin of *Bonaparte's* uſurpation.

To hail it as a joyful event, as one calculated to ſecure for ages the internal tranquillity of France, and to reſtore repoſe to the world, is what we do not feel ourſelves warranted to do. The eſtabliſhment of the internal tranquillity of France, it imports the French nation moſt to provide for; and though we may think the reſtoration of the antient Sovereign Family the moſt natural ſtep, on the conviction that a ſettled Hereditary Government was the only one that could be looked to for any degree of quiet, if it was not the pleaſure of the French people, of thoſe who took upon them to act for it, to recal the *Bourbons*; if they preferred, for whatſoever reaſons, ſtill to run the courſe of new changes and chances, we may continue to have our wiſhes and opinions, but we can do nothing againſt it.

As to the repoſe of the world, we know not how former ages felt in this reſpect; but at preſent, and probably in all future times, no repoſe can be had under a bare ſenſe of the juſtice and moderation of neighbouring Powers, except a repoſe deſtructive of the rights and liberties of thoſe who indulge in it; no ſecure repoſe can be enjoyed, except ſuch as is founded in a confidence of internal *ſtrength*, and an unceaſſing *vigilance* of external obſervation. Without theſe, we could not repoſe in the ſecurity of a PEACE with *Louis* XVI. the moſt peaceable of the *Bourbons*; with theſe, we may truſt to a PEACE with *Napoleon* I.—In fact, the only practical relation in which we can conſider *Bonaparte's* aſſumption of the Imperial ſtile and title, is the effect it may have towards the eſtabliſhment of preſent peace; every other reſult of it is matter of diſtant, and uncertain, and therefore, comparatively uſeleſs ſpeculation.

We conſider this event as *favourable to Peace* in this ſenſe, that *Bonaparte* having ſettled the Imperial Crown in his family, will be naturally deſirous to conſolidate the title by ſome years of *quiet poſſeſſion*; a thing which he cannot perfectly enjoy, as long as there is an hoſtile Power, whoſe right and intereſt it would be to give the greateſt poſſible effect to the pretenſions of the *Bourbons*. We cannot poſitively ſay, that the inclination and diſpoſition of *Bonaparte* in his new ſtation will be pacific; we can only reaſon to his diſpoſition from his intereſt. He ſaid himſelf, when he was only Conſul, that it was not to be ſuppoſed, that having reached the height he attained, he ſhould wiſh to put all to the riſque; having reached a height ſo much greater, beyond which it is ſcarcely poſſible for him to arrive, and having aſſociated his family and its heirs in his elevation, it is natural to ſuppoſe he would be ſtill more deſirous to avoid hazard, in which he would have *little to gain*, while all that he *has gained*, might be *loſt for ever*. It is natural that he ſhould now, more than ever, conſider that he ſhould apply himſelf to confine and conſolidate his power, rather than to extend it.

Theſe are the rational reaſonings of a man of ſenſe in his ſituation; they are reaſonings which he held with himſelf on a former occaſion, and which apply much more forcibly to his preſent circumſtances, particularly as he muſt now be convinced of the impracticability of a deſcent upon England. Still we can not be aſſured that theſe will be the reaſonings and ſentiments which will now prevail with him; but if they ſhould, it is fit we ſhould be prepared to meet them.—We ſhall not be ſurpriſed to find that there are ſome perſons who will be ſhocked at the idea of a PEACE with *Bonaparte*; but we are ſure there are very few, indeed, who have the madneſs to reſolve on ETERNAL WAR with France, as long as *Bonaparte* ſhall be at its head. Having already done enough to convince him that this is a Nation, which is not to be intimidated into the ſurrender of any one of its rights, a Nation which, in addition to its Navy, can ſummon in an an inſtant, to defend its menaced independance, a greater Military force than all his power can raiſe, in all the vaſt extent of his preſent dominions; it is not unworthy of us to let him and the world ſee, that *we deſire no more, than to have our* RIGHTS *inviolate, our* INDEPENDENCE *ſecure and unmenaced.*

Bonaparte, at the reception of the laſt Note from the *Emperor* of Ruſſia, become outrageous, and threatened "within one month to diſſolve the German Diet, on his way to Vienna, with two hundred thouſand men, ſhould any determination be taken by Germany, injurious to the honour of the Great Nation, and its Chief." And, in fact, ſuch is the weakened ſituation of divided Germany, that the Uſurper may eaſily put his threats into execution.

LETTER from PICHEGRU to LOUIS XVIII.

Les Nouvelles a la Main, contains the following remarks, with a Letter from Pichegru, to Louis XVIII.

Conſpiracies; nothing but conſpiracies, and conſpiracies only are the order of the day. England conſpires againſt France; Moreau againſt France; Moreau againſt the Republic; Pichegru againſt the Conſular Government; George againſt the Firſt Conſul; Drake againſt Straſburgh; Spencer Smith againſt Huninguen; but the conſpirator in chief, Mehee, conſpires againſt them all, *en maſſe*, againſt British Miniſters; againſt Emigrants! againſt Republican Generals; againſt Chouan Commanders, and Jacobin Terroriſts. Since the famous conſpiracies of the herrings and matroſſes under the Directory, nothing however reſembles the conſpiracy of Pichegru's *black ſilk neckloth*. In treacherouſly ſtrangling its maſter, it brings forth ſuch a terrible plot, that even the official correſpondence of Drake with Mehee is nothing compared with it. It proves, that a Mine is laid from the Mediterranean to the Scheldt; from the Rhine to the Channel; and if the ſagacity of our Grand Judge does not prevent it; thoſe of us who eſcape roaſting in the air, will be boiled alive in our rivers, lakes, and ſeas. Among other papers found in Pichegru's black cravat, was the following letter, dropped from the cart of the Secret Police, in tranſporting the heavy load of Pichegru's papers from the Temple, to the hotel of citizen Real.

"*TO HIS MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY, LOUIS XVIII. KING OF FRANCE.*

PARIS, FEB. 23.

"Sir, Moreau is already in the Temple, and a dungeon is there waiting for me. The ſame Scaffold, as the ſame priſon, will probably ſoon contain us both, and for ever remove two Generals, whom the foreign Uſurper of your Majeſty's throne regards as the only rivals to his military fame; whoſe probity is a reproach to his guilt; and who, I am proud to ſay, have ſet him, as well as future conquerors, an example of virtue and moderation; who entered the career of danger and glory, poor; and who left it pure.

"Sir, for the laſt time a faithful ſubject addreſſes his beloved Sovereign. When the grave is dug, and ready to ſwallow up its victim, all flattery ceaſes, and all hipocriſy, is laid aſide. Even a villain in that ſituation would act and ſpeak with ſincerety. In a ſhort time, Sir, I muſt be out of the reach of the vengeance of my country's tyrant; and even your Majeſty, my country's lawful King, will not have it in his power either to pardon paſt errors, or to reward ſervices performed.

"Sir, from what I have read in the hiſtory of former times, and from what I have obſerved of the actions and opinions of my contemporaries, I am firmly convinced, that a legal and monarchial Government can alone make ſubjects happy, and their Sovereign ſafe. Excuſe, therefore, Sir, the frankneſs of a ſoldier, when he acknowledges, that it was neither as the heir of ſeventy kings, nor your perſonal talents and virtues, that made me deſire to ſee your Majeſty quietly ſeated upon the Throne of your anceſtors

No Sir; though I was born in your Majeſty's dominions, I was nearer related to my fellow-ſubjects than to my Prince, and the welfare of Mankind has always been regarded by me as ſuperior to all other conſiderations. I would never have been a Rebel againſt my King, but I would neither have aſſiſted him to return to power, had not his hereditary rank and ſupremacy been, not only cloſely connected with, but inſeparable from the cauſe and Liberty of my countrymen, and from the tranquillity of the world.

"Sir, the time cannot be diſtant when your Majeſty will again rule in France. The proſperity and intereſt of all civiliſed nations demand it. Pleaſe, Sir, then to remember the poor relatives of a General, who, like Bonaparte, might have uſurped your Majeſty's authority, enriched his family, promoted his accomplices, enſlaved his country, & tyranniſed over it.

"Remember him, Sir? he was dutiful when rebellion was faſhionable; he was honeſt when infamy was a recommendation: and he was diſintereſted when egotiſm excluded conſanguinity, as well as patriotiſm and loyalty?

"My laſt breath ſhall be a Prayer to the Almighty for my King and for my country, &c.

"CHARLES PICHEGRU."

LONDON—5th. July,

We underſtand that Lord *Redeſdale* has been offered the place of Speaker of the Houſe of Lords. Should he accept it, Chief Baron M'Donald, will probably be appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Recent accounts from St. Domingo contradict the report of a maſſacre at the Cape. Chriſtophe, who commanded at the Cape, has fitted out ſeveral armed boats, with a view to afford protection to veſſels trading thither, againſt the French privateers that infeſt the coaſt. He has alſo two armed veſſels, of 6 or 8 guns, which he ſends to ſea as convoy to the Americans.

French privateers ſwarm in the neighbourhood of the Cape, and board every veſſel which they ſuppoſe contains ſtores or proviſions for the Haytians, i. e. the new *ſable* republic of St. Domingo, many of which they capture. The Blacks have fitted out ſeveral privateers, and are very active in endeavouring to make repriſals on the Enemy.

The new gallery in the Palace of Luxemburg, which leads to the Aſſembly Room of the Senate, is regarded as a *chef d'œuvre* in architecture. It is to be decorated with 30 ſtatues of celebrated perſons, who have ſerved and periſhed ſince the Revolution. Among other ſtatues, thoſe of Barnave, Vergniaud, Condorcet, Chapelior, Thuret, Beauharnois (the firſt huſband of Madame Bonaparte,) Joubert, Hoche, Marceau, Dugommier, Caffarelli, Duſalga, and Dampierre, are already placed: at the entrance of the Aſſembly Room, are the buſts of Demoſtnenes, Cicero and Mirabeau. The ſtatue of Napoleon, by Chaudet, is to be placed between thoſe of Generals Deſaix and Kleber.

PENSIONS.

Extract from an Account presented to the House of Commons of the Pensions granted in Mr. Addington's Administration.

	Pensions per An. L.	s.	d.
Eleanor Madeline Wickham	675	0	0
Dowager Lady Clare	1,000	0	0
Dame Elizabeth Maria Shee	430	0	0
Captain Percy Fraser	300	0	0
Viscount Fauconberg	200	0	0
Arthur Murphy	200	0	0
Lord Henry Montfort (2d.)	200	0	0
William Mottier	200	0	0
Lady George Murray	385	10	0
Hon. Jane Stephenson	130	0	0
Anne Baroness Dowager Trimblestown	200	0	0
Sir Geo. Young	1000	0	0
Thos. M'Donald	770	0	0
Sir Geo. Shee	770	0	0
LATE FOREIGN MINISTERS.			
Hon. R. Walpole, late Minister at Lisbon,	2,000	0	0
Daniel Hales, late Min. at Stockholm	800	0	0
John L. Doerfield, late Charge d'Affairs at several Courts	250	0	0
James Talbot, Sec. to the French Republic	600	0	0
Sir Abraham Hume, in trust for the family of Master	500	0	0
Robert Waller	500	0	0
Eliz. Hewgill	300	0	0
Wm. Huskisson	1200	0	0
Heathcote Antoniett, Widow	300	0	0
Edward Majoribanks	250	0	0
Hon. Ann Hill, Widow	130	0	0

LONDON—21st. July.

The following Gentlemen, who have obtained legal preferment, took their seats in their respective Courts. Mr. Serjeant Williams, as King's Serjeant, in the Common Pleas; Mr. Hollist and Mr. Fonblanque, the first as King's Counsel, the second, by virtue of a Patent of Precedence, before the Bar in the Chancery;—and Messrs. Topping, Wilson, and Mills, as King's Counsel in the Court of King's Bench.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated the 1st of May, received in this country from a Gentleman in New York, well qualified to judge of the subject to which he alludes:—"Last evening I received a letter from Gen. Dessalines, stating, that as the privateers out of Cuba had harassed the trade of St. Domingo, he had sent an officer to the Spanish Governor, to say, that he wished to live in peace with all his neighbours, but unless the French privateers were totally expelled from and denied refuge in the ports of Cuba, he would immediately invade the Island with a force sufficient to suppress all his enemies. I am quite of opinion that the General is fully competent to execute this threat."—If such a project were to be attempted and to succeed in any considerable degree, not only the Spanish islands but all the sugar colonies, would soon be irretrievably lost to the European Powers. The undertaking is doubtless full of difficulty, but how can the possessors of West India property, who still cling to the Slave Trade, think of importing fresh Negroes into settlements perhaps not worth a year's purchase, and the danger of which that importation would certainly increase?—The very threat of Dessalines shews the crisis of the West India establishment.

It is a fact not generally known, as adverted to in the *Strictures upon an Historical Review of the State of Ireland*, that OLIVER CROMWELL "first actually accomplished a legislative union of the two Kingdoms: for Ludlow, in his Memoirs, informs us, that by the famous "instrument of Government," drawn up by Cromwell, a Parliament was summoned for the three Kingdoms, now united into one Commonwealth; that thirty Members were allotted to Ireland, who were elected accordingly, and sat as Representatives of that Kingdom, in the Parliament held at Westminister."

PARIS,—15th. July.

At the coronation of our Emperor, it is expected that *several hundred of our clergymen*, who have proved themselves patriots as well as Christians, will be nominated members of the Legion of Honour.

Several rich cargoes from BATAVIA, have lately entered the Texel in ships under American and Danish colours.

A rumour has been generally spread by English emissaries in the department of *Mont Tonnere*, that the Roman Catholic's intended to murder all the Protestants; and, notwithstanding the absurdity of this report, it made a great impression upon the minds of the people. Citizen Pierch, the president of the General Consistorium of the Lutherans, residing at Mentz, has therefore sent a circular letter to all the Ministers of the Protestants, inviting them to use their influence to prevent the consequences of such reports, disseminated by the emissaries of a nation *that never were Christians*, but entirely merchants, ready as Judas to sell Christ, or Mahomet.—*(Gazette de France.)*

BONAPARTE's ARMS,

The Arms of the New Emperor will be, we suppose, a *Hyæna* and *Tiger* for the *supporters*; the crest, a hand brandishing a *bloody dagger*; quarterings in the shield, and in one, *a crowd of helpless unarmed men in the act of being shot*; in another, *persons administering poison to the sick in an hospital*; in a third, *a midnight scene in a forest—the Duke d'Enghien brought out to be murdered*; in a fourth, *Pichegru and Toussaint L'Ouverture* asleep, and murderers on the point of *assassinating* them.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The First Naval and Military Special Commission that has pronounced any sentence, is that at Boulogne. Two Citizens, Aves and Moninguon, employed in the naval department in the port of Boulogne, have been convicted of attempting to appropriate to themselves several articles furnished to the Republic, and of having over-charged what had been furnished for the general magazine; they are both condemned to be placed *in the pillory for six hours, & to ten years hard labour in the galleys.*

The Baron D'Aretin, Librarian to the Elector of Bavaria, has made a curious discovery in the Central Library of that City. It is that of an old MS of the 13th century, containing a Treatise on the *Greek Fire*, which not only gives the method of preparing it, supposed by the learned to be lost, but also a process for the preparation of gun-powder, similar to that followed at present.

The First Consul has appointed six of the *Custom-house Officers* at Antwerp, members of the *Legion of Honour*, for having dispersed a gang of smugglers in attempting to introduce English goods on the territory of the Republic. The contraband goods seized by them on this occasion amounted to 700,000 livres.

The first ship of the line of 47 guns built in Antwerp was launched the first of June. It was called *La Corse*. Another vessel of 140 guns is to be built and ready to be launched before the first of October. It will be called *Le Napoleon*. A third of the same number of guns will then be built in the same dockyard, to be launched before the first of next January, and will be called the *Emperor*.—*(Journal de Commerce 15. July.)*

The Vice-President of the Italian republic has published a decree, according to which, every author who does not submit his work to the censure of the magistrate, not only loses his copyright, but is, besides, exposed to imprisonment, transportation, or *even death*, when the case is of importance. The bookseller who sells, or the printer who prints, any books, pamphlets, or journals, without informing the magistrates of the author's name, or laying before them his manuscript, is, for the first time, punished with the loss *of a fourth of* his property; for *the second* time, with transportation *for* ten years; and for the third time, with death.! *(Le Citoyen Francois.)*

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

FITZGERALD, *v.* HAWKESWORTH,

The substance of this interesting Trial, which occupied the attention of the Court for three days, and ended in a verdict for the Plaintiff, for 2,500l. is already before the Public.

We have received a report of it at length. It discloses nothing new, except the letters of the Defendant to the young Lady, and her brother, Captain Fitzgerald, which we now copy, as they mark the progress of the courtship, and detail the manner in which it was broken off.

The DEFENDANT *deeply in love in* 1794. He was then a Student in Trinity College, and about Twenty Years of Age, the Lady Sixteen.

"MY DEAREST MARIA,!

"I will not say I was disappointed in not receiving an answer to my letter of yesterday, for, certainly, nothing that you would have written could have added to my affectionate confidence, but I did expect a line or two; they would have been a comfort to me, and would have imposed no trouble upon you. Dearest Girl, I hope you are by this time convinced of the sincerity of my love, then why this unaccountable reserve? Perhaps you have yielded to suspicions—but no! your heart is too good to entertain any doubts of one who doats upon you—you must be confident of my intentions; you must ere now have discerned, from my actions and letters, the sincerity of my attachment; you must have seen that my happiness depends on you, and that the gilded object which my hopes pursue is the enrapturing prospect of calling you mine. Let us then, my Angel, mutually promise never to depart from our engagement. Let us, since our love is mutual, agree to unite our families. It would, certainly, be imprudent to unite them now, but a time will come when it will not be so. As for me, I have made sufficient promises and professions before, but now, again, in the most solemn manner, I call the Almighty to witness that, if you consent to engage in the same manner, *I will never be united to any mortal but you*:—all the powers on earth shall never separate my affections from my Maria, but I will continue her's for ever. Maria, my love! without such mutual promises, we can never be happy. Though we love ever so sincerely, without such solemn agreement our happiness may be interrupted; but afterwards, not all the power on earth can separate us. I think I give you sufficient proofs of the sincerity of my love—give me such, and then, one day or other, our happiness will be out of the power of the world. Say what I say, and convince me of your love. O! my Angel, once thus engaged, we shall not mind what the world can do to separate us, and we shall be happy. I send you a pocket-book. Keep it for my sake. It can be of use to no one else as your name is upon it."

"P. S. Maria, my Angel! make the promise I require, and you shall see how prudently I will behave—this brings things to the proof. You may depend upon the bearer."

The Lady's Affections won in February 1794, and a solemn Promise given by her to marry none but the Defendant.

"To endeavour to express the pleasure which your charming letter gave me would be vain as it would be unnecessary. I should be miserable if I thought my Maria was not convinced that she has made me the happiest of mortals. Now, my own Maria! now that this engagement is made, all the powers on earth cannot separate us, and the day will come at last, which shall make us for ever happy. You know I promised in my last to give you an account of the plan of conduct I mean to adopt until the day arrives which is to make my lovely girl mine for ever! This I would have done before, but considered it indelicate to have entered into any circumstances concerning my future expectations in life until you had made me the promise."

Love beginning to cool a little, the following Letter was written on the 17th. of March, 1794:

"I would have written yesterday, but you were from home, and people might have remarked on the messenger. You seem to entertain doubts of my sincerity, which, I assure you, are entirely groundless. My Angel! do you imagine that any absence or distance can cause an alteration in my sentiments for you? Could I so soon forget the solemn vow I made, never to be united to any one but you? This mutual engagement has put it out of the power of the world to separate us. I shall comment no longer on your letter, but to remark that you seem as if writing to a man of such fickle mind that he would forget his mistress, as he would a *Ginger-bread Lady*; but assure yourself that no time, place, or circumstance, whatsoever, shall alter my mind, and that I will always love you in the tenderest and most constant manner. Let us now, my lovely Maria! as necessary, *conceal our Attachment*; let us promise, solemnly, that nothing shall alter that attachment, and that we shall continue to love, under the circumstances of concealment and *postponement, with constancy, until the happy* time arrives which is to make us one. I again call God to witness that I will never be united to mortal but you. In spite of absence, *I will live with the greatest constancy*, and may the Almighty forsake you! This solemn vow must, my Maria, dispel all doubt, and make you confident that I cannot deceive you. I thought it necessary to renew it, and with the same sacred appeal to Heaven. I hope you will do the same for my satisfaction. I request, my lovely Girl, you will take care of your health; let nothing make you uneasy, and be assured that your happiness will be the constant study of your ever faithful. T. HAWKESWORTH."

From 1795 to 1801, the Defendant bound in secrecy, and no proceedings between the parties.

In December 1801, *the Defendant's Love revived*, and the following letter was written by him to Plaintiff.

"You are, no doubt, surprised, my dear *Miss* Fitzgerald, at the renewal of a correspondence so long interrupted. I am going to Dublin, where I shall be detained some months, and convinced as you must be, that neither time nor absence induces me to write, but having heard that false and villainous reports had reached yours ears, I cannot leave the country without giving you every assurance my love can dictate. Yet, can my dearest girl require further assurances? Is it not superfluous to make any new declarations? the love which has stood the test of seven or eight years: which has encountered absence and disappointedment, and is still constant to one object; can it now be questioned?

From December 1801 to 1802, things nearly in the same state, the consent of all parties procured, and the Lady's brother, Captain Fitzgerald, arrived in London on his way h[illegible] from Malta, to be present at the marria[illegible] remony.

Letter from Defendant to the Captain,—*touching* [illegible]*tlement.*

"I this day received your welcome [illegible]er, and am happy to hear the operation ha[illegible] been useful to your eyes, but the part pecu[illegible]rly pleasing is the relinquishment of your [illegible]dia scheme. Taken in its best point of view, it held out but one advantage, which was more than counter-balanced: The prospect of wealth, with a ruined constitution. Mary and I ma[illegible] hope to enjoy, uninterrupted, the soci[illegible] brother so deservedly dear to us. A[illegible] other business, you don't know me, [illegible] would be convinced that a word on th[illegible] would be superflous. Your bond [illegible] not only pleasing, but makes me happ[illegible] you should have occasion for three or fou[illegible] hundred pounds more, apply, and I am convinced my father will have much satisfaction in accommodating you. On the day of my marriage, I shall have 2,600l. 1,000l. in the hands of Lord Castlecoote, 1,000l. at least from my father, and 600l. from your uncle. This statement I submit to you, and hope you will consider me your friend, I have h[illegible] promise of a living, which must lead to high[illegible]motion. The promise is from Governmen[illegible] and its faith cannot be doubted. The prese[illegible] incumbent is near 80, and infirm to a degree [illegible]usual even at that age. *What follows we are* [illegible] *the Church?* how cooly we can calculate on the lives of our fellow labourers! I'll tell you a secret—I have been requested by a man high in authority, to preach on Sunday next (the 27th)—as this clashed with my appointment with you for the 25th, I have given no decisive answer; but hope to hear from you by return of post. If it would make no material difference in your arrangements, and that the 29th would answer you, I should rather comply with the demand made of me.

About the same time, the Defendant wrote to Miss Fitzgerald—

"You desire me, my dearest Mary, to write by this night's post, and I have great pleasure in obeying. Why, my dearest love? agitate yourself about what people say; you may rely upon it, that Alick (Capt. F.) set out from London on Monday last, and will be here by this night's packet, and, if so, we shall be in the country on Tuesday. Write, and send me all your commissions;" meaning the usual ornaments of dress, &c. on a lady's wedding; & in a subsequent letter, he desires her to send him *the size of the fourth finger of her left hand*. The night following he wrote to her again:—

"MY DEAR MARY,

"Since Saturday last, I expected your brother—At last he is arrived, after a voyage of eight days. We shall be in the country on Tuesday evening. I shall bring down a special licence, and an outline of the settlements, leaving blanks which your father & uncle may fill as they think proper."

An objection now started by the Defendant; says his father insists the Lady's fortune must be 1,400l. This refused. A negotiation follows, and a mode of accommodation settled between the Lady's brother and the Defendant.

Next day Capt. Fitzgerald received the following Letter from the Defendant:

"MY DEAR FITZ,

"I am this day obliged to go a distance from home on money matters. If I return in time I shall go to Castletown before dinner, but I cannot have the pleasure of dining with you. Should I be detained so as to prevent my giving you a call this day, I should like to meet you at Gosbrook (the residence of Miss Fitzgerald's uncle), to-morrow at ten o'clock, or any other hour most agreeable. If Mary will accompany you, I will esteem it an obligation.

New difficulties started about the 1,400l. the Defendant wishes the Marriage to be delayed. Farther evasion; at last the Defendant writes the following Letter to Capt. F.:

"I received your letter this day, and am sorry to inform you that since your departure I have been extremely ill. For the last two days I have been almost entirely confined to my bed, and am apprehensive that unless a favourable change shall take place, I will not be able to meet you to-morrow as I intended."

This *Sickness being a pretence*, here all hopes of the Marriage ended.

Several other letters were read in evidence. In one of them, complaining of the uneasiness which Miss F. derived from reports about the Defendant, the Defendant says, "What punishment shall I wish inflicted on this slanderer?" *A Blister on his Tongue*—No. *A smart tooth-Ache*—Aye, that is somewhat better, but I have in reserve a more adequate punishment; you will smile when you hear it—"*Perpetual Itching, without the benefit of Scratching.*"

LONDON—29th. July.

The King of Naples, accordingly to some accounts, has agreed to resign his fortresses to the French troops.

The departure of General Hedouville, the French Minister, from Petersburgh, which has been frequently reported, upon the authority of private letters, is positively stated in a German Paper received yesterday, He left the Russian Court on the 8th ult. and arrived at Berlin on the 22d, a residence so favourable to Frenchmen, that, he remained at Berlin on the 26th, the date of the last letters from that place.

The departure of this Minister is no slight addition to the symptoms of WAR between the Emperor Alexander and the person, whom in his official note he still styles the *First Consul.*

[illegible]inent *miller* who had the command of a [illegible] Volunteers, was so irritated at the appe[illegible]tion given to him, by some wags, of "M[illegible]all Saxe," *(Sacks)* that he indignant[illegible] his Commission.

[illegible]e *best* Lawyers at the bar, and a Di[illegible]nk, *Ratted* on Wednesday night. [illegible]l for the latter to be afraid of a [illegible] but the former, we thought would [illegible] *home* in a scene of glorious *confusi*[illegible] [illegible]*fifteen* others are said o[illegible] [illegible] *Rat.*

[illegible]cent occurrence, the [illegible]ches of [illegible] Inns of Court have come [illegible] that in future no gentleman, who [illegible] connected in business, so as [illegible] to the bankrupt laws, shall [illegible] to the Bar.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Major Thomas Marriott, to be Paymaſter of Stipends at Vellore.

Lieut. Colonel Gore, to Command at Vellore.

Captain Brashaw, to command the 1ſt Battalion of Pioneers.

Capt. A. Frith, to proceed to England on furlough for three years.

Cadets of Infantry to be Lieutenants—John Inglis, G. Wiltſhire,—J. W. Baker,—W. Puckering,—W. Iſaack,—A. French,—J. J. O'Donoghoe,—J. Alſop, W. F. Ellis,—S. G. Marſhall,—J. Wynne,—G. J. Blair, H. A. Miller,—J. J. Utterſon,—G. Dunmore,—M. W. Byam,—J. J. Ekkwſal,—P. Winſhip,—Robert Rolleſton,—T. C. Cutcliffe,—H. Walpole,—C. Weddell,—J. Duff,—G. Drew,—W. Hardy,—M. J. Harris—J. Garling,—Stewart,—Henry Dixon,—T. A. Chambers,—William Bils,—J. A. Say,—R. Gore,—W. Williams J. S. Trotter,—S. Lawſon,—R. Gooch,—T. D. Burnet, Hugh Walker,—H. C. Blount,—George Jolly,—J. S. Spankie,—W. Kenedy,—A. Tulloch,—W. Chavaſſe,—J. W. Pew—John Steward,—J. C. Raſter,—Stewart Read,—John Wilſon,—C. K. Smart,—F. M. Goble—J. J. Ryan,—J. Leighton, Robert Newcome,—J. M'Cormick—J. Swinton,—T. Prendergaſt,—C. J. Rigaud,—J. Byley,—W. Kelſo,—William Mine—W. Gordon, G. W. Hollingworth,—Robert Jenkins and A. Walker.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board H. M. Ship Sheerneſs, dated Trincomallie the 10th of January, 1805.

"On the 7th inſtant, aroſe the greateſt ſtorm of wind, that has been known here. It began about half an hour paſt five in the evening, and before ſeven it blew a hurricance from the N. W. attended with heavy rain, and veer'd in half an hour to the N. E. by which time we had parted all our cables, and H. M. Ship Sheerneſs drove on ſhore, on the S. W. end of York Iſland, when our ſituation became very perilous, as the ſhip laboured ſo violently, that until the main maſt went by the board, and the mizen maſt was cut away, it was impoſſible to ſtand the deck! However, the top weight (occaſioned by the maſts,) being removed, the ſhip became more ſteady, but heeled greatly. In a very ſhort ſpace of time, the water in the hold, roſe above the orlop-deck, and pumping proved ineffectual, as the water gained upon us till it became equal with the ſurfaſe of the ſea.

"Guns, as ſignals of diſtreſs, were fired through the night, but no aſſiſtance could poſſibly be obtained from the ſhore. The Captain, the Right Honorable Lord George Stuart, who was there, with the Firſt Lieutenant Mr. Swan, and the Maſter Attendant, uſed every poſſible exertion to get on board, as ſoon as it began to blow, but the boat ſwampt when near to the ſhip, and a heavy ſquall drove them again on ſhore, and it was with much difficulty their lives were preſerved. As an inſtance of the impoſſibility of any boat gaining the ſhip, our launch was ſent to their aſſiſtance, when ſhe ſhared a ſimilar fate, with the loſs of two of the crew who were unfortunately drowned.

"The following morning, every thing exhibited one ſcene of diſtreſs. Two other veſſels were on ſhore, one of them irrecoverably loſt, and the other they have not yet been able to get off. Not a barrack, houſe, or tree, eſcaped the ravages of the ſtorm, many were levelled to the ground, and the hoſpital totally unroofed; which rendered the ſituation of the ſick truly deplorable, one of whom was killed by the falling of part of the roof. There were alſo another European and many natives killed, principally from trees falling upon their huts."

Arrivals at the Presidency.—Samuel Young, Eſq. and Lady—Thos. Malcolm, Eſq. and Lady—Miſs Wilks—A. G. Blake, Eſq.—J. Caſamajor, Eſq.—C. Wetherall, Eſq.—Cornet Cubby—Major M'Pherſon—W. Brown, Eſq.—Major N. Forbes—Major W. C. Lennon—Major Buchan—Captain Henry—Captain Pollock—Lieut. Cooper—Lieut. & Adjt. Stewart—Lieut. Warren—Lieut. Tew, H. M. 34th foot—Lieut. and Adjt. Macleane—Cornet W. D. Baillie—Meſſrs. T. Burnet, W. Ellis, Kelſo, and R. Newcome Cadets—Surgeons Pritchard and Duncan.

COLOMBO,—11th January, 1805.

General Orders.

Major General Wemyſs Commander of the Forces is pleaſed to make the following Appointments.

Captain Robert Blackall of H. M. 51ſt Foot, to be Town Major of Trincomalie vice Napper deceaſed.

Captain C. W. Mercer of H. M. 51ſt Foot to be Commandant of Negombo vice Blackall removed.

Captain W. Thwaites of the Caffree Corps to be commandant of Manar vice Evans Deceaſed.

Lieutenant M. Prager of H. M. Malay Regiment, Commandant of Moellitivoe, Vice Virgo.

LONDON—6th July.

It is ſaid to be at length determined that Southampton is to be one of the *depot* ports under the warehouſing Act, and that the large warehouſe called the ſugarhouſe, has been inſpected & ſurveyed, by orders from the Board of Exciſe and Cuſtoms, for ſuch purpoſe.

Mrs. Lockhart Gordon, whoſe death, at Dorcheſter, at the early age of 20, we recorded in our laſt paper, was ſiſter of Lieut. Goring, of the Navy; ſhe had been married two years. The death of this deſerted young Lady, "*with out a friend to cloſe her eyes,*" w[illegible] truſt, prove a wholeſome caution to her ſex, againſt imprudent and diſapproved matches. She was of an opulent Shropſhire family, b[illegible]ſe notice ſhe totally loſt by her ha[illegible] Her remains were interred on [illegible] private contribution.

Lieut. Colonel Heloy's newly-[illegible]non balls, in the ſhape of an egg, h[illegible] ed in Stockholm with gre[illegible] is conſiderably increaſe[illegible] much leſs quantity [illegible] the common cannon-balls[illegible]

Several ancient ſilver coins we[illegible] lately fo[illegible]nd [illegible]n the ſeite of the buildings o[illegible] Black-lane, Dublin.—The inſ[illegible] Louis XII. of France, of [illegible]

of the Roman Catholic College in the aforeſaid lane, and ſuppoſed to have been concealed by ſome of the ſtudents. The College was ſuppreſſed about the middle of the ſixteenth century.

A ſervant in a houſe where *Preville*, a celebrated French actor, frequently viſited, requeſted him to procure him a ticket of admiſſion to the play; *Preville* gave him one. The actor called a few days afterwards, and aſked the ſervant how he liked it? Very much, he replied; the houſe is very grand, and ſo are the decorations; as to the gentlemen and ladies, they were dreſſed moſt ſuperbly. But what do you think of the *actors?* Oh! faith, as to the actors, they converſed together about their own buſineſs, and you know that did not concern me.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY.

Subſtance of a Bill for better ſecuring the regular and ſpeedy Diſtribution of Naval *Prize Money, and for the Regulation of the Buſineſs of* Naval *Prize Agents.*

The Lord High Admiral, or the Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time beings or any or more of them, and they are hereby required, within months after the paſſing of this Act, by warrant to nominate and appoint fit and proper perſons not be penſioners, for the purpoſes of carrying this Act into execution; which ſaid perſons ſo to be nominated and appointed as aforeſaid, ſhall be called Commiſſioners of Prizes, and ſhall have a public office or place of buſineſs in one of the cities of London or Weſtminiſter, which ſhall be called the General Prize Office.

The ſaid Commiſſioners of Prizes are to appoint clerks, officers and meſſengers, for the purpoſe of carrying on the buſineſs of the ſaid office, and alſo Agents for them at Plymouth, Portſmouth, Sheerneſs and Yarmouth reſpectively.

Only one Agent ſhall be appointed for any prize or any prizes where more prizes than one ſhall make part of the ſame capture, and be ſubject to the ſame diſtribution, or for the receipt or diſtribution of any bounty bill, or bounty bills, ſalvage, or head money.

Regiſters of Vice-Admiralty Courts to tranſmit a liſt of prizes adjudged.

Agents appointed after condemnation of prizes to regiſter their powers of attorney.

Regiſters to tranſmit to Greenwich Hoſpital copies of letters of attorney regiſtered in their courts.

True copies of letters of attorney and regiſtry to be evidence of agency.

The commiſſion for agency ſhall be per centum, and no more, upon the net proceeds or amount of any prize or prizes, bounty bill or bounty bills, ſalvage or head money, to be appropriated in manner hereinafter mentioned.

Notification to be given by agents of the payment of prize-money in the London Gazette.

Notice alſo to be given of the amount of an individual ſhare in each claſs, &c.

Penalty for neglect of giving notice of payments of prize money, or not tranſmitting notices.

Notifications regiſtered at the Royal Hoſpital to be evidence of agency.

Before payment of prizes, a copy of the true account upon oath of ſale to be exhibited in the Court of Admiralty.

And be it further enacted, that every Agent ſhall, days before he exhibits ſuch accounts of ſales in the regiſtry of the reſpective Courts of Admiralty, cauſe advertiſements to be inſerted in the London Gazette if in England, or in ſome Public Newſpaper if abroad, notifying to all perſons concerned, that the detailed account of ſales of ſuch prize or prizes will be brought into the regiſtry of the ſaid Court.

Money not diſtributed by Agent within months in England, or abroad, where no appeal, to be paid to Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners may give further time to Agents.

Remittance to be in Government or merchantile bills not to repeal proviſions of 41 Geo. 3 c 96

Proceeds not diſtributed within the required periods to be paid to Commiſſioners, together with per cent on money diſtributed and paid or remitted.

Liſts, copies, and accounts, to be delivered by Agents to Prize Office.—Penalty for neglect or refuſal.

When buſineſs taken out of the hands of the Prize Agent, no commiſſion to be allowed him on any proceeds not collected.

Commiſſioners to give two receipts to Prize Agents for money or goods given or ſent to Prize Office.

This Act not to take away power of Treaſurer of Greenwich Hoſpital to ſue for arrears; or to abridge juriſdiction of High Court of Admiralty.

Money ſent to Commiſſioners of Prizes, to diſtribute the money received by them.

In caſes of appeal or litigated claims, the proceeds to be paid to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners to advance money to agents or correſpondents for carrying on ſuits or appeals.

[illegible] Agent to be ſued for run men, unleſs he refuſes [illegible] prize money after production of the certificate of [illegible] being taken off.

[illegible]alties on Agents or perſons paying or receiving [illegible] on account of ſhare before notification of diſtri[illegible]

[illegible]d be it further enacted, that the prize money to re[illegible]ſentatives of petty officers, ſeamen and marines, deceaſed, ſhall be paid only to their repreſentatives, or to their lawful attorney or attornies, upon production of the check to be granted by the Inſpectors of ſeamen's wills.

Perſons runing away not to be entitled to prize mo[illegible]

[illegible]mmiſſioners of Prizes may examine upon oath ad[illegible]red by them.

[illegible]ns neglecting to attend, or to produce accounts, [illegible] refuſing to be ſworn, or to anſwer queſtions, [illegible] imprisoned.

[illegible]ees to be taken at the Prize Office.

[illegible]miſſioner, Clerk, &c. to act as Agent, on [illegible]

Two Attorneys, one named *Sunſhine*, the other *Harveſt*, were admitted on Friday Practitioners in the Court of Common Pleas. The former is expected to throw a new *light* upon the *dark* paſſages of the *black* lettered law, and the latter to *reap rich crops* in the *forenſic field.*

A firſt-rate Pariſian *Elegante* has four great coats: A light g[illegible] which ſhe wears in the morning, a peach colour which ſhe wears over a frock; a great coat to cover in the evening her full dreſs *coſtume.* This is very full with very large collars; and 4thly, a great coat of *feuille-morte* colour, which ſhe wears on horſeback when it rains.

The late M. Necker had become impatient of the langour and diſappointments of life, ever ſince his lady's death, in 1796. He paſſed ſome hours, every day by her coffin, and deſired in his will, that both their bodies ſhould be buried in a vineyard on his eſtate. His daughter, Madame de Stael, inherits his whole fortune—about 200,000l. ſterling.

The Counteſs Schwitheldt, who had been condemned for a theft of jewels to two year's impriſonment, is releaſed from her confinement at Paris.

Mr. Juſtice Bond has received the thanks of the Prince Regent of Portugal, and a picture of his Royal Highneſs, for his exertions in detecting the late forgeries upon the Bank of Liſbon. The picture is richly inlaid in a gold enamelled Snuff-box, and ſurrounded by a profuſion of diamonds.

A French privateer felucca, commanded by M. Codet, was lately wrecked on the Iſle of Aſke, off the coaſt of St. Domingo, and near Aux Cayes.—The Blacks ſent off an armed boat, and brought 44 of the crew on ſhore, and on their landing, they were all put to death.

Several of Bonaparte's favourites have lately bought ſome valuable eſtates in the country, and hotels in Paris. The very large eſtates of the Lucan family have been purchaſed by Talleyrand, for 1,500,000 livres. Duroc, the prefect of the palace, has, for 1.200,000 livres, bought the eſtate and hotel of Madame de Brienne; and the Police Prefect, Dubois, for 600 00 livres, that of De Vatry.

The French in Switzerland are waging inveterate warfare againſt Engliſh merchandize.

Sir Gervaſe Clifton, of Yorkſhire, near Leeds was "bleſſed with *ſeven wives*"—ſo the Epilouge of his own writing ſays. The firſt three, who were maidens, he calls *honourable.* The ſecond three, who were widows, he calls *worſhipful;* and the ſeventh, who was a ſervant maid, born under his own roof, he calls his *well-beloved.* Each of the ſix agreed to the marriage of the next, before her death, and at that awful period were attended by their ſucceſſors. Sir Gervaſe had ſeveral children by the laſt wife ſome of whoſe deſcendants now enjoy the family eſtate. He lies buried at the head of his wives.

A newly conſtructed veſſel has taken her ſtation on the Bar of Dublin, which, it is expected, will be of great uſe in clearing away ſome of the ſand there, and, of courſe, deepening the entrance of the harbour. She is very ſmall, but draws a great depth of water; and is built ſtrong enough to bear the heavieſt ſea. There is a ſtrong piece of timber ſecured to her beads, on each ſide; through each of which are three holes for the reception of as many poles or ſpars of conſiderable length, to the ends of which are faſtened large cylindric pieces of timber, armed with long iron ſpikes. As ſoon as the tide begins to ebb, theſe poles are ſhipped in the racks at each ſide, and, from their weight, continue the ſame degree of preſſure on the bottom, during the ebbing of the tide. The ſand, which is looſened by the rollers at every ſwing of the veſſel, is immediately carried off by the current into deeper water. Two or three men remain conſtantly on board of her, to regulate the management of the poles, and haul them up when the tide begins to return. She has been only a few days on the Bar, and the experiment has ſucceeded beyond the moſt ſanguine expectations.

The Fever Hoſpital and Houſe of Recovery, the firſt of the kind ever built for the ſpecific purpoſe in this country, was opened for public exhibition, complete in all its apparatus, and furniture for receiving patients, on Tueſday, the 24th ult. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, who had laid the firſt ſtone of the building on the 24th of April 1802, was graciouſly pleaſed to attend on this occaſion alſo; and expreſſed the higheſt ſatisfaction at every part of the building, and all its arrangements.

The ſanguine friends of the principle of ſuch eſtabliſhments propoſe no leſs an object than the utter extirpation of the Typhus Fever.

It is but juſtice to the benevolence of that virtuous and examplary people to mention, that this great and humane inſtitution, *originated with,* and *aroſe to its completion under the direction and patronage of the* Quakers *of this metropolis.* *(Dublin Journal, 20th. July.)*

Dutch beauty is now all the faſhion in London—but the French have left no other kind of beauty in Holland likely to tempt an *Engliſhman.*

Should the French land, even our faſhionables will be able to put them to the *Rout.*

The liſt of new Baronets is, for the greater part, a *batch* of Scots *Cakes,*

A man advertiſes for a wife expert in *paying off old debts.*—Mr. Pitt had better marry her, to confirm his claim to the title of the "firſt financier in the world."

T H E   M I S E R.

A miſerable ſhop-keeper, near Newport-ſtreet, ſtands at this moment unrivalled for economy, and is conſidered the moſt extraordinary miſer of the day. The penurious being alluded to, has long been the ſubject of converſation in the above neighbourhood, where, by barely ſupporting his exiſtence, and denying himſelf the neceſſaries of life, he has accumulated no leſs a ſum than 18,000l. at preſent in the funds. The ſingularity of his way of living occaſions much wonder how a human being placed among civiliſed ſociety, and ſurrounded by abundance, can ſubmit to privations ſo ſevere and degrading, while poſſeſſed of the means to ſatiate his wants, and procure comfort; yet true it is, that the uniform happineſs of this man's life, has been obſerved to center in *getting more;* and at this hour, the property he has accumulated operates as a ſtimulus, to perſevere in the penurious courſe by which it was obtained. To deſcribe his perſon and ſhop, he anſwers Shakeſpeare's character of the apothecary. Sharp miſery has indeed worn him to the bones, and his appearance is that of famine and indigence. His cloaths, worn for an number of years, are in ſome parts regged and covered with patches; rudely ſewed on by himſelf; not a living creature is ſuffered to live with him, not even a domeſtic cat or dog, leſt they ſhould increaſe his expences by eating food. In the morning, after opening his ſhop, a half-penny-worth of milk alone ſerves for his breakfaſt; and for dinner, he uſually locks his door, goes to the meaneſt cook's-ſhop, and there buys a ſmall portion of ſtale meat, the refuſe of the cuſtomers; he is then ſatiated all day, and at nine o'clock at night, having ſhut up his ſhop, retires to reſt under his counter, not on a bed, but ſtraw, laid within a box, made to his ſhape, like a coffin, and thus buried, remains until his uſual time of riſing.

P A R I S,—24th. July.

The War Miniſter and General Soult are occupied in inſpecting the troops encamped near Boulogne, for whoſe embarkation every thing is ready. Mean while the Inſpector General of the Artillery is gone before the ſaid Miniſter to Flanders, to inſpect all that belong to that department of the expedition. From the preparations made, it is inferred that the greateſt part of the force deſtined againſt England is to ſail from Boulogne, and that exertions will be made to aſſemble the whole Fluſhing flotilla at that place. After the ſailing of the expedition, a ſufficient force will be left at every point of the coaſt, for its defence againſt any attacks which the enemy may make, by way of diverſion; or elſe to ſervice for a ſecond embarkation, in caſe the firſt ſhould not be deemed ſufficient to the perfect attainment of the plan of invaſion.

The chief command of the expedition againſt England is now ſaid to be given to Berthier, the Miniſter at War.

The Firſt Conſul has conſented that Spain may conclude a new military capitulation with the Helvetic Republic, and that it may be propoſed by the Landammans to the different Regencies of the Cantons at the next Diet.

The principal articles are as follow:

1. The Five Swiſs regiments, Sehmid, Ruttiman, Reding, Betſchard, and Jaun, are to be bear the names of their Colonels.
2. Each regiment is to be compoſed of two battalions, and each battalion of one company of grenadiers and four companies of ſoldiers.
3. Each company is to contain one hundred and twenty-five men.
4. Swiſs or Germans, from the age of 15 to 40, are only to be received into theſe regiments, and are to be each five feet one inch French meaſure.
5. They are to be of the Roman Catholic Religion.
6. The Chiefs of theſe corps can enliſt no recruits either in France or in Spain.
7. All the regiments are to wear the ſame uniform as the regiments of Reding, and are only to be diſtinguiſhed by their ſeparate numbers upon their buttons.
8. The appointment to the places of Colonels, when any vacancy happens, belongs to His Catholic Majeſty, the King of Spain.
9. The capitulation is to continue for thirty years.

This is one of the many advantages that Spain has from her near connection with the French Republic, and the *good ſenſe* that His Spaniſh Majeſty ſhews in attaching himſelf to the Emperor, in remembering that the intereſt of a Bourbon, and of a King of Spain, though often ſo oppoſite, ſhould both contribute to the proſperity of the Spaniſh Nation, and that a Monarch has no other family than his people.—*(Journal des Defenſeurs 2d. Auguſt.)*

General Fitzpatrick, being at a country play laſt Month, the entertainment happened to be the *Stage Coach,* which was acted ſo wretchedly, that it was impoſſible to make head or tail of it.—As ſoon as the curtain cloſed, and one of the performers came to give out the next play, the General begged leave to aſk the name of the entertainment juſt finiſhed. "The *Stage Coach,* ſir," ſays Buſkin, bowing very reſpectfully. "O then, ſir," ſays the General, "will you be ſo good to let me know when you perform this again, that I may be an *outſide paſſenger.*"

MA]D R A S:—Printed by JOHN YOUNG, *In Popham's Broad-way.*